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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
09/750,837	12/28/2000	Rainer Loesch	2345/17A	1255
26646 7	590 06/30/2004		EXAMINER	
KENYON & KENYON			FERGUSON, LAWRENCE D	
ONE BROADWAY NEW YORK, NY 10004			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
		,	1774	
		•	DATE MAILED: 06/30/2004	1

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

700 - 10 a	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Advisory Action	09/750,837	LOESCH ET AL.
Advisory Action	Examiner	Art Unit
	Lawrence D Ferguson	1774
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ars on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence address
THE REPLY FILED 18 June 2004 FAILS TO PLACE TH Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to average final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (1) condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appeal Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114.	oid abandonment of this applica a timely filed amendment which	ation. A proper reply to a
PERIOD FOR RE	EPLY [check either a) or b)]	
a) The period for reply expires <u>3</u> months from the mailing date		
b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this A no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire I ONLY CHECK THIS BOX WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS 706.07(f). Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 C	ater than SIX MONTHS from the mailing FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THe date on which the petition under 37 CFI of extension and the corresponding amo the shortened statutory period for reply ce later than three months after the mail	g date of the final rejection. HE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP R 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension unt of the fee. The appropriate extension originally set in the final Office action; or
1. A Notice of Appeal was filed on 18 June 2004. App 37 CFR 1.192(a), or any extension thereof (37 CFF		
2. \square The proposed amendment(s) will not be entered be	ecause:	
(a) they raise new issues that would require further	er consideration and/or search (s	see NOTE below);
(b) they raise the issue of new matter (see Note b	elow);	
(c) they are not deemed to place the application in issues for appeal; and/or	n better form for appeal by mate	rially reducing or simplifying the
(d) they present additional claims without cancell	ng a corresponding number of fi	nally rejected claims.
NOTE:		
3. Applicant's reply has overcome the following reject	ion(s):	
4. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would canceling the non-allowable claim(s).	be allowable if submitted in a se	eparate, timely filed amendment
5. ☐ The a) ☐ affidavit, b) ☐ exhibit, or c) ☐ request for application in condition for allowance because: See		dered but does NOT place the
6. The affidavit or exhibit will NOT be considered becaraised by the Examiner in the final rejection.	ause it is not directed SOLELY t	o issues which were newly
7. For purposes of Appeal, the proposed amendment explanation of how the new or amended claims we		
The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:		
Claim(s) allowed:		
Claim(s) objected to:		
Claim(s) rejected: <u>1-5</u> .		
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:		
8. The drawing correction filed on is a) appl	roved or b) disapproved by the	he Examiner.
9. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statemer		
10. Other:	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	

Continuation of 5. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: Applicant argues the purpose of the prior art references are not the same as that of the instantly claimed invention. A recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must resul in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. In a claim drawn to a process of making, the intended use must result in a manipulative difference as compared to the prior art. See In re Casey, 152 USPQ 235 (CCPA 1967) and In re Otto, 136 USPQ 458, 459 (CCPA 1963). Applicant further argues Saaski does not disclose the chrome being crystalline. Applicant is arguing against the references individually. Forrest teaches measuring devices with alternating crystalline layers (abstract an column 1, line 64 through column 2, line 27). Applicant argues Forrest does not teach a plurality of crystalline and amorphous layers. The test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See In re Keller, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981). Forrest is incorporated into the rejection to teach measuring devices comprising alternating crystalline layers.

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